



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 6, 1928
FURUSETH CHARGES CONSPIRACY
POWER MEN SEE MONEY AS CURE-ALL
LABOR AND STATE PROBLEMS
B. A. LARGER DIES
TREASONOUS TREACHERY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

SUITS OF MAHOGANY

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alblon Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meet 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Marine Engineers No. 49—100 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stereodores—82 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambardino, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 23

Furuseth Charges Conspiracy

By Joseph A. Wise, International Labor News Service

Persons high in business circles and in public life on the Pacific Coast are conspiring to emasculate and make ineffective the Chinese exclusion law, it is charged by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union.

"The supposedly water-tight Chinese exclusion act went into effect in 1891, and today there are far more Chinese and other orientals in this country than there were in 1891," said Mr. Furuseth.

"Why is this so?" he asked. "The birth rate of Chinese in this country does not answer the question, because the number of Chinese women in the United States is so small that it is hardly worth considering.

Average Age the Same.

"Another remarkable feature to this situation is that the average age of the Chinese resident in the United States now is about the same as the average age of the Chinese resident here in 1891.

"Why also is this so? The Chinese certainly have not solved the problem of perpetual youth. The answers to both of these angles to a disgraceful situation are very simple, yet there are those high in the councils of the nation who have been actively engaged in throwing dust in the eyes of the public and misinforming Congress with a view of obtaining legislation that will thwart the intent of the framers of the Chinese exclusion law.

"Smuggling accounts for the augmented number of Chinese in this country at the present time, and substitution explains why the average age is kept low," continued Mr. Furuseth.

How the Trick is Worked.

"The steward's departments of vessels arriving at United States ports from China and other far eastern countries are manned by Chinese and other orientals still in their youth. Arrived in this country, these youths disappear and aged men who wish to return to their native land to die take their places. It is needless to say that there are no substitutes for many of the deserters, who are given sanctuary by their relatives or friends here.

"Persons who know better have told Congress that white men cannot stand the heat of the steward's department of a vessel while passing through the tropics," said Mr. Furuseth. "Well, the British Board of Trade made an investigation on that very point a few years ago, and the fireroom of the vessel, instead of the steward's department, was used to make the test.

Whites Stand Heat Better.

"The British Board of Trade found, after careful and thorough investigation, that the white man could stand far more heat than any of the colored races. For example, white men could stand up under the heat of the fireroom while passing through the Suez Canal, undoubtedly the hottest spot for navigation on the globe, and colored men of various breeds collapsed while working under identically the same conditions."

This matter will play a big part in the political campaign on the Pacific Coast next fall, Mr. Furuseth predicted.

POWER MEN SEE MONEY AS CURE-ALL

Here are extracts from two letters, written in January, 1928, when the power trust was getting its big propaganda program under way, showing how deeply these gentlemen felt for underpaid teachers and preachers, how they thought this condition could be remedied and how anxious they were about the right kind of text books.

Here is an extract from a letter from A. W. Robertson, vice-president of and attorney for the Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh, to J. S. S. Richardson, then director of the Public Service Information committee:

"At the meeting today of the Western Pennsylvania Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Public Service Information Committee we discussed the resume of analysis made by the Illinois Committee on Public Utility Information of the accredited text books used in the regular courses of the Illinois public schools, relative to their treatment of public utility problems. We were astonished at some of the statements to be found in these text books. No doubt the books in our own state are much the same.

"Mr. Shearer of Altoona advised us that the Electric Association had this matter in hand and was making an investigation of Pennsylvania text books and that he would send us a list of the books. Everyone was very much interested. It would seem that here is something that our committee might take a real interest in and see where we could help.

"The thought occurs to me that the reason why so many educators are more or less hostile to big business is in many cases due to the fact that they themselves are not successful in a business way. There ought to be some way in which educators could be better paid. It would certainly help to cure at least some of their mental bias.

"The same thought has come to me in regard to ministers, who are generally unfairly critical of corporations, including public service companies. However, this is going pretty far afield, but nevertheless I believe that leaders in our business life could well consider the advisability of giving some real attention to the economic welfare of educators and others who are largely responsible for training the minds of our children.

"As I write, the final thought comes to me in regard to the text book matter—would it not be possible for some of our men to approach the large publishers of text books and produce some quick results in clearing up the situation?"

In the following letter Mr. Richardson, propaganda chieftain, replies, with words of promise and consolation, to Mr. Robertson:

"My dear Mr. Robertson:

"Apparently I had overlooked informing you that for the past three months this bureau has been engaged in making an analysis of text books used in the schools of Pennsylvania. The survey is nearly three-quarters complete and should be finished very soon.

"I was very glad to note your expressions relating to the underpayment of teachers. If the utility companies, in a discreet way, could foster a movement for adequate remuneration of teaching personnel in our public schools, I am convinced good results could come. The reason some of these superintendents approve the use of so-called

government and municipal ownership propaganda in text books is the usual reason for indorsing such stuff. They are sour. Their outlook is distorted and their judgment warped through personal disappointment.

"That is true also of some denominational ministers, though not to the same extent."

Get the teachers, get the text books, get the preachers, get the newspapers! This has been the gospel of the power trust. Those letters are but two out of scores in evidence before the Federal Trade Commission. These show the planting of the seeds. The harvest followed in good time—and then the deluge if unexpected investigation and revelation.

LAW SHOULD BE DEFINED.

"Next to enlightenment on economics, what the country most needs is enlightenment on Constitutional liberty," says Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University, in the Yale Review.

There is an immediate need for new ideas in political economy and for development of clear ideas on legal authority, according to Dr. Hadley.

"Is law a group of military orders or is it a codification of public opinion? Today the theory that law is a sovereign command is being carried to dangerous extremes. It seems to me of the highest importance that believers in democracy and self-government should emphasize the principle that there is in America no sovereign that has unlimited power to issue laws, either de jure or de facto.

"There are two conflicting views of the law. One is that it derives its authority from reason. The other is that it is the command of a sovereign and derives its authority from having been regularly issued.

"It has been said that every man who has any real sense holds both these views by turns; but it is a question of great importance that one of them we hold predominantly."

MOTOR CARS ARE AMERICAN

Nine out of every ten automobiles in the world today were made in America, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce.

There were 29,687,499 automobiles in service throughout the world the first of this year. Of these 25,597,186, or 89.6 per cent, are American-made.

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LABOR AND STATE PROBLEMS

By Franklin Hichborn.

II. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Testimony taken within the fortnight before the Federal Trades Commission at Washington brings out the startling fact that agents of the so-called power trust have:

(1) Employed writers to prepare text books for our public schools that in effect spread the propaganda which the corporations are putting out.

(2) Have censored text books which are not to corporation liking.

(3) Have subsidized school teachers as well as university professors.

Those who are acquainted with the personnel of the appointive board of regents of our State university, and of the boards of similar institutions in other states, have known of this influence in our universities, but they were not prepared for the amazing revelations before the Federal Trades Commission that our high schools and even the upper grades of our grammar schools are made subject of corporation influence and control.

Although the State Convention of the Building Trades Council was held fully a month before the investigation of the Federal Trades Commission began, President Frank C. MacDonald in his annual address pointed out clearly and forcefully the menace of the purpose of the corporation agencies to control public school policies. In part, President MacDonald said:

"If there is one institution in America that you have an unquestionable and lawful right to participate in the conduct of, it is the public schools. In this Digest, under the caption, 'Our Public Schools,' these American Plan open shoppers state that 'The Federation of Labor has gone on record that they must be represented on the board of education.' The open shoppers then declare, 'This must be met by a counter movement to see that they are not.' That means an organized movement must be had in every community to thwart this projected scheme. A board of education composed entirely or in part of labor union representatives endangers the public school system."

"We ask, what proportion of the children in America's public schools are the children of these open shoppers? No one will deny that the great overwhelming majority of the children in our public schools are the children of America's working men and women. Nevertheless, these un-American open shoppers say that you shall not be represented on the boards of education, nor shall you have a right to say what your children shall be taught in the public schools. In other words, the open shoppers take the position that the public schools are theirs to control and to dominate, so that your children will be taught those things that are for the welfare of the open shoppers and not for the welfare of your children and for the welfare of America."

"They go further than this. They state that 'survey should be had by competent men on all text books dealing with sociology, economics and American history,' and further declare, 'contact should be had with teachers and parents' associations to see that they are kept free from any subversive influence.' By that they mean you are the 'subversive influence.' By that they mean the school teachers and your wives who happen to be members of the parent-teachers' association should not be allowed to tell the truth about America, about you, and about your conditions."

(Next—The Toll Bridge)

One Maiden Sister to Another Maiden Sister—It would seem so good to hear a man's voice 'round the house.

The Other Maiden Sister—Well, let's get a radio.

B. A. LARGER DIES.

Bernard A. Larger, one of the last of the old guard labor leaders, is dead. He had spent most of his sixty-three years working to promote the United Garment Workers, and for the last twenty-four years was its secretary-treasurer. For four years before that he had been its president.

One of the closest associates of Samuel Gompers, he was to the end of his life high in the inner circles of the American Federation of Labor, where—to use the words of an old fellow worker—he was "much loved" and rated a careful, considerate leader.

Rode the Bumpers.

"He was one of the last of the old guard who in developing their organizations rode the bumpers," said Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, whose offices and those of the U. G. W. have been on the same floor of the Bible House for years. "For years he traveled all over the United States, without salary, working his way as a clothing cutter, helping build up the organization which he left behind."

"He was kindly and courteous to all, and his pocketbook was always open to assist those in distress. At American Federation of Labor conventions his kindly voice will be missed, and in no place more than among the few now remaining of the old Tanyard Club of Boston (a group of old timers who met once a year for a lobster dinner and a good talk)."

Larger was born in Drinkwater, Mass., in 1865. About 1885 he was working as a clothing cutter in Cincinnati, where he joined the U. G. W. local and later became its business agent. In 1900 he was elected president of the national organization; in 1904 he became secretary-treasurer. In his four years as president he traveled the country to popularize the union label and the cause of organized labor.

Leader in Big Strike.

Larger had a big part in the U. G. W.'s growth from a struggling, scattered group of locals to the closely organized body which it is today. He helped lead the union through the 1913 clothing strike in New York, in which 110,000 tailors fought and won the battle to take the industry out of the slavery class. It was during his term of office, too, that the friendly agreement, now of long standing, with the union label overall and work shirt manufacturers was drawn up. Under that compact, the U. G. W. overall workers have maintained the war standard of wages without a cut—one of the very few groups which were able to do this.

Of recent years Larger was particularly active in the campaign to end the competition of prison labor products with those of factories employing free workmen. He represented the American Federation of Labor on various commissions abroad, including attendance at the British Trades Union Congress.

Had Been in Poor Health.

The last few months he had been in poor health. The day before his death he attended the funeral of his sister, Miss Margaret Larger, in Troy, returning to his Brooklyn home only to be stricken with a heart attack from which he died before a doctor could arrive.

He is survived by a son, Joseph; two daughters, Retta and May, and a sister, Miss Catherine Larger of Troy.

Many men prominent in the labor world attended his funeral and requiem mass at the Church of St. Simon and St. Jude, Brooklyn.

"Haven't you heard? Mary just married Bill Hendricks!"

"Bill Hendricks! Not really! Why, that was the man she was engaged to!"

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TAX REFUND EXPLAINED

Motorists purchasing a new automobile on the installment plan, whose sales contract was not consummated when the war tax repeal was made effective May 29 last, may obtain a refund of the war tax, according to a summary of the changes in the federal revenue act analyzed today by George E. Sandford.

The tax applied to new car purchases only and under the repealer voted by Congress it is no longer payable on any cash or conditional sale effected subsequent to May 29, 1928. Refunds of taxes paid on cash sales previous to May 29, cannot be obtained.

Refunds may be obtained by those who purchased under conditional sales agreements which were not consummated previous to May 29, 1928. These refunds are payable at the time the sale is consummated, that is, when the last payment is made.

Dealers are entitled to be reimbursed by the manufacturer or directly by the federal government for all taxes paid by them upon all new cars unsold before May 29. Dealers may also be reimbursed by the manufacturer for all refunds which they make to conditional sales purchasers.

ONE SPOT THAT IS CLEAN.

All labor will rejoice that Dr. Lindsay Rogers, appointed by Governor Al Smith to investigate charges that graft had broken into the New York State Labor Department, finds the charges baseless. The charges, filed by the Industrial Survey Commission, set up by the legislature, have been withdrawn. That settles that. The Industrial Survey Commission, Dr. Rogers finds, had lent itself to employer purposes, having in its membership a representative of Associated Industries, Inc., "open shop" outfit. More than that, a state

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The smooth top protects the gas burners from food that would otherwise boil over onto the burners. For clean burners mean clean heat. The smooth top distributes heat evenly and one burner keeps several vessels boiling. It sends products of combustion up the flue.

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industrial survey, accepted by the commission "not as a brief but as data," was paid for by the National Industrial Conference Board, an employer organization. Employers were surely getting their oar in deep, "boring from within" the legislative committee, as Dr. Rogers points out. So, not only is the dirty graft blasted out of the water, but employers have been stopped in a devious game. Labor everywhere will be glad of this happy turn of affairs, as a result of which it is likely that the state commission bureau will be better administered, among other things.

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

THE WORKER AND THE LIBRARY.

A Manual on the Nature and Use of the Public Library.

By M. S. Dudgeon,

Librarian, Milwaukee Public Library; Chairman of the Board of Adult Education of the American Library Association.

Workers' Education Bureau Pamphlet Series.

"The Public Library is the storehouse of the tools of education."—William Green.

V.—How to Use the Library.

The procedure varies somewhat in different libraries. One principle, however, holds true universally—every librarian is glad to answer questions and to give suggestions and help. It is better, therefore, for one to depend upon the librarian's help rather than to try to dig out alone the answer to a problem.

The reading room.—In all libraries reading rooms are open to the entire public. Here one may read books, magazines and newspapers at his pleasure. In the larger libraries there are separate reading and study rooms, such as those for newspapers and reference work. In small libraries there is usually one general reading room and a separate room for children. The reader may enter these rooms without formality and spend an odd hour or an evening studying, reading or browsing as he likes.

Branch libraries and stations.—In order that books and reading rooms may be brought closer to readers, all the larger public libraries maintain branch and station libraries which are located at convenient points throughout the city. Locations of branches may be learned by telephoning the public library or by consulting the city directory (under "public library").

Becoming a borrower.—Ordinarily any resident of a community may borrow books from a public library for home reading. The tendency is toward a liberal policy in extending library privileges; as, for example, lending books to persons regularly employed in a city though they are not actually residents. Anyone who desires to become a borrower should go to the main desk in the library and ask for the registration desk or for directions as to how to become a borrower.

Reference work.—If instead of borrowing a book to take home one wishes to work out some problem in the library with an encyclopedia, a year book, or other reference material, the best way is to go to the reference librarian (or, in the small library, to the librarian on duty at the central desk) and state very frankly the exact point which it is desired to investigate. The librarian will then be able to refer the applicant to the best source of information. It is generally a waste of time to try to find this source without the librarian's aid. In the reference room will also be found periodical indexes which will enable one to locate any special article or material on any subject in any well-known periodical. This periodical material is often extremely helpful.

Using the card catalogue.—The card catalogue of the library is an alphabetical index that will enable a man to locate for himself any book that is in the library. Remember that the cards are arranged alphabetically just as words appear in the dictionary. To illustrate: If you are looking for the book, "Joining in Public Discussion," by Sheffield, and do not remember its au-

thor, you will look for the word "joining" under "J" in the catalog just as you would look for the word "joining" in the dictionary. If you remember that a man by the name of Sheffield wrote a book on public speaking or debate, the title of which you do not know, look for the word "Sheffield" in the same manner. If you have no book in mind but are looking for something on public discussion you will look for the word "debating," "discussion," "public speaking" or "oratory" in the same way. Under one of these heads you will find a number of cards, each card representing one of the books in the library on this subject.

When you find in the catalogue a card which refers to a book which you want, you will see at the upper right-hand corner a number or numbers and letters. (Under the Dewey system this book might be 808.51-S53.) If you write the author, title and this number on a slip, the librarian will show you just where on the shelves this book is to be found.

Ask the librarian.—But it must be remembered always that it is a characteristic of librarians to be eager and willing at all times to answer all kinds of questions. This is their main business, and one must feel free to go to any attendant with a question or request for help even though the attendant may seem busy. It is wiser to ask questions and get help than it is to hunt too much in the catalogue or elsewhere for what is needed.

Note.—Copies of this pamphlet can be obtained when published from the librarian of your public library.—Editor's note.

A CALIFORNIA PIONEER

In the May number of your excellent publication appears an article from the pen of William Clark Black, of Clarksburg, W. Va., formerly of this place, referring to the Christmans' connection with the Washington Reporter. It is quite an interesting article, but contains a few inaccuracies.

The writer's father, Major Enos L. Christman, bought an interest in the Washington Commonwealth in 1852. Shortly thereafter it was consolidated with the Reporter, another weekly publication. He had been an apprentice in the West Chester (Pa.) Record office, and in 1849 his "boss" had staked him in a trip to California, during the gold fever, putting up \$400 for that purpose. It took 222 days on a sailboat to reach San Francisco, via the Horn. In two years he had reimbursed his partner by sending him a draft for \$600. While in California Mr. Christman became interested as publisher of the Sonora Herald. His connection with the Washington Reporter lasted until 1897—more than forty years.

The writer started to learn the printing trade in the Reporter office in the spring of 1873, and in 1903, as sole owner, disposed of it to the present owners, the Observer Publishing Company, thus ending a thirty-year period of continuous service in the Reporter office.

The eldest son of the writer, Howard L. Christman, at this time is business manager of the Observer Publishing Company, issuing the Observer in the morning and the Reporter in the evening. He has spent the past twenty-five years in active service on this publication.

The Reporter weekly was established in 1808, the daily in 1876.—William Christman, in Typographical Journal.

REVISION REFUSED.

Comptroller General McCarl refused the request of the National Federation of Federal Employees that he revise his interpretation of the Welch salary act, passed by the recent Congress.

The Federal employees claim that McCarl's interpretation is unfair and that \$6,000,000 less than Congress intended is lost to government workers.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—What department of the Federal Government is now conducting a study of the health of workers in dusty trades, such as the Portland cement-making industry?

A.—The United States Public Health Service.

Q.—Is there a national organization devoted to sportsmanship that is headed by a labor man?

A.—Yes, the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, Inc., whose president is Matthew Woll. The object of this organization, with headquarters at 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, is to foster and spread the spirit of sportsmanship throughout the world.

Q.—How can one attending a moving picture theatre know whether or not it is a union house?

A.—Theaters employing members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators display the slide of the organization on the screen during the performance.

Q.—Who is Joseph V. Moreschi?

A.—President of the International Union of Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"If our nation is to be true to the ideals and lofty standards established by our constitutional fathers it must be a reflex on the deliberate and independent opinion and judgment of the people. It will not do for a small governing group to say that the masses are not capable of having their will reflected in legislation. It is treason to assert that the people, as a whole, are not capable of knowing what legislation will best promote their interests and the welfare of the nation, and it will be a sad day for our free institutions when a small group monopolizes the enactment and administration of our laws."—Representative Ralph F. Lozier of Missouri.

"In my opinion the Senate has paid too little attention to foreign affairs and to the foreign policy or lack of policy upon the part of this administration. It is difficult to determine what the foreign policy of the United States is, either with respect to the republics to the south of us or with respect to countries in other parts of the world. The course of this and the preceding administration toward Latin America has not been characterized by wisdom or statesmanship. The Monroe doctrine has been misinterpreted, and efforts to apply it have filled some countries with apprehension and many people with resentment."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

"It is a time for plain speaking. The farmers of this country have it in their power to get justice at the hands of any administration if they will use their power. Let them cease to vote for an administration that denies them justice and they will get the relief they are entitled to before next March."—Representative John M. Evans of Montana.

"Legislators are under peculiar obligations to society. They are expected to pass laws for the promotion of the common welfare. They should themselves be worthy examples of the sort of citizenship they are seeking to establish."—Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York.

BY THE WAY.

Bugs, billions and billions of 'em, destroy vast quantities of foodstuffs and thereby help to increase the cost of living. They hit the pocketbook of the farmer and city dweller alike and both farmer and city dweller gain by successful warfare against them. Texas and other cotton-producing states are in a continuous battle against the boll weevil. Other states are in a ceaseless warfare against insects. In addition to what the states do the Federal Department of Agriculture is spending \$3,000,000 a year in field work against pests. Farmers, orchardists and stock raisers spend millions and millions of dollars in fighting insect enemies. Dr. Howard, chief entomologist of the United States, says that there are in the world about 2,000,000 species of insects, of which only about 600,000 have been studied by scientists, and they do damage to the amount of more than two thousand millions of dollars every year by destroying our crops and trees, our stored food, our clothing and our buildings. Besides this they carry 66 different diseases to man, including malaria, yellow fever, bubonic plague, cholera infantum and typhus. The house fly transmits typhoid, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, tuberculosis, diphtheria and scarlet fever. The challenge of the insects is a serious one, and as it becomes better understood man gains in the war that has been declared.

Many persons wonder where all the money to finance recent large scale gambling and speculation in stocks has been coming from. The Labor Bureau, Inc., points out that a great deal of it has been coming from big companies whose profits were so large in 1927 that they have not known what to do with their surpluses and reserves, as is evidenced by the fact that they have lent large sums to brokers to finance Wall Street operations. "It is these large profits," remarks the Bureau, "which lead politicians and bankers to dwell on 'prosperity,' to say that conditions are 'sound' and to overlook unemployment. But, in a broader view, they merely throw a heavier emphasis on the failure of industry to furnish work for several millions looking for it." The Bureau also remarks that the combination of large profits and unemployment in 1927 gave some color, at least for the time being, to the old assertion that while the poor are getting poorer, the rich are getting richer.

Cuban newspapers dominated by the Machado dictatorship, which means virtually all of them, are expressing high indignation over the prospect of an investigation of Cuban affairs by the United States Senate. The Cuban papers profess to believe that the investigation, which to date has only

been authorized in the case of seizure of Havana property owned by J. E. Barlow, an American citizen, is a gross violation of Cuban sovereignty. This of course is pure bosh (no one knows this better than the Cuban press) as the inquiry will be conducted in the United States and will have no suggestion of intervention. If everything is well in Cuba, why the indignation of the Cuban editors? If Cuba has nothing to conceal, they should welcome investigation, no matter how broad in scope, and even invite the investigators to go to Cuba and study conditions at first hand. The anger of the Cuban press is amusing and leads to the very lively suspicion that it fears above all things an honest inquiry into the situation on the island republic.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1928

It ought to be as hard for a union man to carry home a package of nonunion articles as it would be to pack along a blazing bundle of powder, but that is not the case and for that reason some of them care very little whether the union label is on the things they purchase or not. But, while these individuals have no fear over what they do they should have a little shame, and if their trade union fellows would call their attention to the lack of consideration for the progress and welfare of the labor movement, perhaps their embarrassment might prompt them to be more careful in the future. This plan, however, should only be used upon those who have failed to respond to the call to duty and who are so calloused in their wrongdoing that no other tactic will move them.

Incompetent employers who have not the ability to compete with their fellows who have brains and capacity always want to force the workers to make up for their incompetency by accepting low wages and long hours of work, and that is what causes more industrial trouble than any other one thing. The incompetent thinks that because he has money he has the right to successfully engage in business whether he is capable or not and proceeds to try to compel men and women to work for wages low enough to make up the difference between his incompetency and the other fellow's efficiency, and as a natural outcome of this effort strife and turmoil in the industrial world are brought about, and strange as it may seem, very frequently the incompetent employer has the sympathy and support of his efficient competitor, because of ignorance of the truth of the situation or in response to what the socialist calls class consciousness. We are, however, rapidly approaching the time when the incompetents will have to get out and engage in some field of activity for which they are qualified, and when that time definitely arrives there will be less discord and strife in the industrial world. There is no reason why the worker should tolerate an incompetent employer any more than there is that the employer should be compelled to put up with incapable workers. What is fair for one surely ought to be reasonable for the other. The truth is there is no room for incompetency in the industrial world at all, either in high or low places. Each individual ought to be so placed that he will be able to perform the job he undertakes and until that becomes the fact the highest degree of productivity cannot be reached.

TREASONOUS TREACHERY

Daily as the investigation of the Federal Trade Commission goes on in its probe of public utilities there is revealed a most dangerous condition of affairs so far as the safety of the Nation is concerned. If our institutions of learning, particularly the public schools, are to be poisoned by the spreading of propaganda surreptitiously slipped into text books that are given to students who naturally have great faith in what they get from their studies, then there is but little hope that this country, with its free institutions, can long endure.

Trade unionists who have followed this investigation can better appreciate how nationwide waves of opposition to injunction relief, to collective bargaining, the federal child labor amendment and other questions are secretly started and maintained by the interests that care nothing for the welfare of the country or its people and are only concerned with the things that have an influence in one way or another upon the profits they are to get out of their business.

No one will contend that the public utility interests, or any other group of citizens, have not the right to fight for the things that they desire, but the battle they put up ought to be fair and honest and open so that everyone could see what they are doing. If this is not to be the rule in promoting policies and principles of government then the people have no chance to defend and protect themselves against those who desire to prey upon the necessities of the people. When these interests invade the schools, buy educators, legislators and public officials as well as the press in order to mold public opinion, unknown to the people, it becomes a matter for serious thought and action on the part of every lover of democratic institutions.

The right or wrong of private ownership of public utilities is secondary when compared with these stealthy practices that strike at the foundation of democracy. Government by popular rule rests upon frank discussion and according to the investigation now going on the utilities have adopted the opposite policy.

Early in 1919 Samuel Insull called together his executives in the public utility field and ordered them to "get busy and do something" to counteract the wave of antagonistic propaganda then depressing the utility industry in the state of Illinois. The story of how his subordinates carried out that order and developed a publicity organization carrying information favorable to the utilities to every person above the eighth grade was related before the Federal Trade Commission. It was shown that these interests not only used the movies, the radio, the press, the Chautauqua platform, civic clubs, Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, women's organizations and pamphlets, but also had sneakingly invaded schools and universities. One of the utilities' publicity agents was revealed to have written last year:

"The thing about the utility industry that disgusts me is the lying, trimming, faking and downright evasion of trust, or violation of trust, that marks the progress toward enormous wealth of some of the so-called big men in the industry."

The utility magnates know the invincible power of public opinion. This they would control, not by logic and appeals to reason, but by shameful methods that are now uncovered by a governmental investigation.

Law is the crystallization of public opinion. Our constitution is flexible and courts bend to new social concepts that grow out of the people's increased intelligence and needs.

To control this public opinion—this foundation of law—is the one purpose of privilege.

To mold an intelligent public opinion is the aim of labor. It urges members to educate and agitate.

It freely grants the same right to every other group, for progress only comes out of this clash of ideals.

Stealthy propagandists who would corrupt public opinion, as the utilities are shown to have done, menace popular government.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Both political conventions are over and many millions of words have been poured over the wires and out through the air to tell the multitudes all about what happened and all about what didn't happen. Radio announcers and trained seals have done their utmost to get out of the big conventions the last possible ounce of revenue. The public has been used as a target for views, opinions, guesses and hokum. More money than ever before was spent by newspapers and syndicates on these two conventions. Writers by the score were employed to write about them. Every publicity hound was on the job. Columns and pages were printed and most of them were read by almost nobody. Where this insanity will end cannot be foretold, but anyway there are those who contend that it was the very bulk of the dinosaur that finally put that beast in the extinct class.

* * *

If, with candidates and platforms before us, it takes a hundred "interpretive" writers and dopesters to tell us what a political party means, then there is either something rotten with politics or something idiotic about those that think we need to have it thus "expertly" explained. More and more Americans are coming to believe that the whole game is loaded with bunk, deception, double-dealing and chicanery and nothing is doing more to force home that belief than the trained seal tribe that writes pieces for the papers at all they can get per word. It ought not require a horde of experts to tell the waiting multitude what the parties mean about prohibition. It ought not require a circus parade to tell us what the parties mean in relation to the injunction issue. But we are told, just the same and almost no two of the "expert" observers agree. They agree in about the same percentage that insanity experts agree in a murder trial. American newspapers have nowhere fallen down quite so hard, quite with such complete abandon, as in their loss of perspective. They have got so unbalanced that the relative importance of news events has been completely lost.

* * *

Three men recently were executed for a murder. Two were morons and the third may have been. This execution got almost as much space in local newspapers of the city where it took place as either of the big conventions and the conventions got as much space each day as was given the Armistice. Where has balance gone? Blithering hysterics replace judgment, and the American press becomes our best example of lunacy. Meanwhile the ballyhoo goes on. The one commendable feature of it all is that a lot of writing men are making more money than they used to make. Outside of that, not much is gained. Real reporting is becoming a lost art. Real reporting means the getting and conveying of accurate information. It has been largely replaced by the "I think" and "informed persons believe" type of so-called journalism.

* * *

Wise-crackers have replaced reporters. The public is the goat. The flood of nonsense, guesswork and fiddle-dee-dee reached its crest in the two national political conventions. Wage earners, sick with the mess of it, will, unless there is a curb, yet be found taking their piles of daily papers into the streets and burning them in resentment. Politics and newspapers both face an inevitable day of atonement—or a day of reckoning. It is not easy to know which deserves the harshest judgment. "A plague on both your houses" is the thought in many minds.

WIT AT RANDOM

Father (wrathfully)—Your conduct has made you the talk of the town.

Daughter—Yes, but how long will it last? Some darn aviator will fly across the Pacific or something, and I'll have to do it all over again.—Life.

Salesman—Something in golf apparel, madam?

Lady—I would like to see some handicaps. Large size please. My husband said that if he'd had a big enough handicap yesterday, he'd have won the match.—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.)

Laundress—I couldn't come yesterday, Miss Johnson, I had such a pain.

Mistress—What was it, Melissa, dyspepsia?

Laundress—Well, ma'am, it was something I eat; the doctor called it acute indiscretion.

Theodore Roosevelt was the acme of simplicity in whatever he did. A caller would begin with "I'm Mr. Jo—" and before he knew what had happened he would have been affectionately called "Jonesy" and shoved into the hall.

But the usual system failed to work in the case of a New York haberdasher named Kaskel, who thought he would help out the Colonel with a little personal history.

"Mr. President," he said, "I made your shirts—"

"Major Schurtz," interrupted the President, "I'd have known you anywhere."

"It tells here," remarked Mrs. Grouch, "of a London man who died and left his wife \$50,000 and instructions she was not to wear mourning for him."

"He knew dern well with \$50,000 in her hands there wasn't gonna be any mourning for him done, anyway," growled her husband.—Sam Hill in Cincinnati Enquirer.

There was another man who was hen-pecked.

His wife cornered him one day and said: "I'm sick and tired of hearing you refer to the car as your car. Hereafter I want you to call it our car. I've got a half interest in everything you own."

That night he said to her, "Please, won't you patch our pants?"—Atchison Globe.

An Irishman about three sheets to the wind was on his way home. It was after midnight, and as he crossed a bridge he saw the reflection of the moon on the water. He stopped and was gazing into the water when a policeman approached from the opposite direction. The Irishman, addressing the policeman, said:

"Phwat's the matter down there?"

"Why, that's the moon," replied the policeman.

"Well, how in the duce did I get up here?" asked Pat.—Psychology.

"Did you ever hear," inquired a waggish acquaintance, "of the American who, owing to an accident to his airplane, suddenly changed his nationality—he came down a Russian?"

"Yes," we replied, falling in with his humor, "but we heard further that this aviator carried a passenger who also changed his nationality—he landed on some telegraph wires and came down a Pole."

Witness—Then 'e upped and 'e knocked me down with a leaf.

Magistrate—With a leaf?

Witness—Yes, your Honor. With a leaf from the table.—London Opinion.

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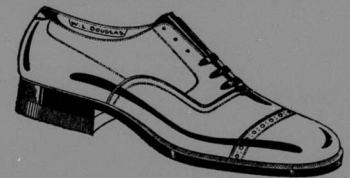
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

Charles A. Derry of the Call chapel, who left some weeks ago for an automobile tour of Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Northwest, is reported en route home.

Although the printing industry, in common with other lines, experienced a decided depression during the past year, a survey of conditions today as compared with one year ago shows that the Typographical Union has made steady progress. Twenty new firms have appeared in the list of union offices, eight of which were unionized within the past year. Due to consolidations and failures the net gain is six. Among the shops unionized are one daily newspaper, the second largest private plant in the city, and one large commercial shop.

An interesting visitor to the chapel, Jess Morse, was shaking hands with the boys a day or so ago, calling to give us the once over. Lead poisoning cut short a career on the Chronicle market machine that established a record in the United States for length of time. Until contracting the poison Jess set market reports on that morning paper for 32 years! His health yet is none too good after a three-month recuperative period at Calistoga, so he asked for and received a transfer to the night side, that he might spend off hours in the sunshine.

WHY AN INJUNCTION?

A Seattle employer has secured an injunction against organized teamsters, whom, he alleges, are "interfering" with his employees. If the unionists attempt to persuade, to induce, the non-union teamsters to join with organized labor, where is the offense? Why can they be enjoined? If the unionists threaten, or intimidate, or resort to violence, they violate the law of the land. How can an equity judge act in this case? The labor injunction defender will not attempt to answer these questions. He believes employers have a property right in employees and any interference with such property right comes under equity. When equity steps in, law steps out. Constitutional rights are ignored for the one question—protection of property. The new definition of "property" wrecks government by law and enthrones the kingly idea—government by one man.

EXTENT MACHINES REPLACE MEN

By International Labor News Service

The Department of Labor through its Employment Service is seeking to ascertain the extent that new labor-saving devices are displacing workers, particularly in agriculture and industry, it was stated orally June 23 at the department.

Information on the subject is called for in a letter sent out to all federal directors of the United States Employment Service by the Director General of the Service, Francis I. Jones. The letter, in part, reads:

"Should there be any new labor-saving devices installed in any section of your state, which would displace labor, I would thank you to advise me regarding the kind of new installation and number of men displaced."

A BAR-ROOM BALLAD.

As I pondered, weak and weary
Over many a tumbler beery
In a cozy room—so cheery—
(Oft had I been there before.)
Suddenly there came a tapping
As of some one rudely rapping
And I knew I'd been caught napping
Ere my wife surged through the door.

THE WISDOM OF YOUTH

A June Editorial by Richard S. Bond

The youth of seventeen knows far more than his father of thirty-seven. He admits it; he boasts of it; his friends assure him of it. Dad is an old fogey. His views are ancient. Those of the late 'teens laugh at such ideas.

And dad scratches his head in wonder and amaze. He thinks back to the day when he too was seventeen and remembers that he then knew far more than any of the old folks. Since that time he has continued to study; he has gained in stature; he has continued to earn more money as the years advanced. It seems strange that these things could come to one who is losing his wisdom—and yet the boy assures him that this is the case.

Of course, the boy is not making much money. He has not proved that he is wise beyond his years. Others have not noted his brilliancy. Yet he knows it is there—and that is all that counts. Great is the ego of the late 'teens . . . and we who have had it in the past should expect it, rather than resent it, when it appears in our offspring. It is not a permanent disease.

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PACIFIC 687

THE REDS AGAIN MAKE APPEAL.

The most prominent advertisement in the most recent issue of The Nation, which poses as a periodical of progress and is edited by Oswald Garrison Villard, more vigorous than balanced, is an advertisement of the International Workers' Relief, an avowed Communist outfit, calling for funds to be used in the New Bedford textile strike. Funds given to this red outfit help to defeat the strikers, because this outfit, like every other red organization, is a red propaganda organization and nothing else. This and similar red agencies have been roundly and properly denounced by the American Federation of Labor. Look out for them. The United Textile Workers, the bona fide organization, reports high hopes for victory. Funds are needed and should be given. But beware of the reds. They sow seeds of destruction and defeat.

UTILITIES PAY WAY

Public utilities representatives roamed at will through educational institutions of the southwest, and particularly Texas, according to testimony before the Federal Trade Commission.

The public utilities paid expenses of a meeting of professors called by Dean C. O. Ruggles, formerly of Ohio State University, at New Orleans, to discuss utility courses in Colleges. Expenses of many of the professors were paid. Dean Ruggles was paid, the last record shows, \$15,000 a year to survey textbooks in public schools and eliminate those that are in any way hostile to private control of natural resources.

Utility men told the commission they delivered addresses at Texas colleges and high schools and that women employees were trained by the companies to address children in grade schools on "technical subjects."

One Hundred and Twenty-first Half Yearly Report

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Assets—

JUNE 30th, 1928

United States Liberty and Treasury Bonds and Certificates, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities (total value \$34,760,295.34), standing on books at.....	\$31,417,534.21
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	70,160,839.60
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and other Securities.....	2,498,744.11
Bank Building and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$1,925,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$250,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$610,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Cash on hand and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks.....	14,538,360.65

Total.....\$118,615,481.57

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$113,615,481.57
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,000,000.00

Total.....\$118,615,481.57

GEO. TOURNY, President

WILLIAM HERRMANN, Vice-President and Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1928.

(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum was declared, Interest COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,

AND WHICH MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1928, will earn interest from July 1st, 1928.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of June 29, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President William Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Electrical Workers No. 151: William P. Stanton, M. J. Sullivan, C. D. Mull, B. E. Hayland; Molders 164: Frank Brown, A. T. Wynn, William Edminster, John Metcalf, J. E. Dillon; United Laborers: F. Donigan, A. J. Manogue; Waiters 30: Selig Schulberg, Vice J. Weinberger, resigned. Delegates seated.

Communications Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the International Association of Machinists, stating that the American LaFrance and Foamite Company are unfair to organized labor.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, stating it has selected the period from August 27 to Sept. 8 for an intensive campaign in the interest of the Union Label, Card and Button.

Reports of Unions—Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5 signed agreement with employers for another year. Molders are still carrying on combatting the Industrial Association.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee submitted an argument against pending charter amendment providing for a Public Utilities Commission and up for a vote of the people on August 28th. Same was adopted unanimously.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved, to protest the revocation of license of Radio Station WEVD, New York. Amendment, that it be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee, and all interested parties invited to appear; motion carried, as amended.

Report of Trustees—The Trustees submitted a

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops, Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

financial report for the month of May, which was read and ordered filed.

Receipts—\$298.52. **Expenses**—\$9,168.52.

Council adjourned at 8:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple Saturday Evening, June 30, 1928.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Thos. A. Maloney.

Roll Call of delegates omitted, and Sergeant-at-Arms instructed to keep a record of the attendance. His report showed the attendance at this meeting of 52 delegates.

Chairman stated that owing to the necessity of determining at once the character of the coming celebration this meeting had been called for the purpose of settling that question.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved.

Communications, all those referring to changes in the name of delegates from respective unions, were referred without reading to the secretary to have them incorporated in the roll of delegates.

A letter from Secretary O'Connell, unavoidably absent was read, explaining that awaiting the Committee's decision as to the character of the Celebration he had tentatively engaged the California Park, Marin County, for the place of celebration; he also suggested in event that the decision be in favor of a picnic, that there be had athletic events under the auspices of the Pacific Amateur Athletic Association.

The chair then threw open for discussion the question of manner and program of celebrating the day. At first the views were divided between holding a picnic and the holding of Literary Exercises and speaking at the Civic Auditorium, but finally a motion was made to the effect that it be the consensus of opinion to hold a picnic at California Park, Monday, September 3rd. This motion was adopted with practically unanimous vote.

In order to enable the committees to proceed with making their arrangements and to keep the Joint Committee fully informed as to the progress being made, it was, on motion decided that the Joint Committee hereafter meet every Saturday evening until Labor Day.

Committee adjourned at 9:45 p. m. to meet again Saturday evening, July 7th, at 8:15 p. m., at which time committees will be named and further details of the program acted upon.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

THOMAS DOYLE,

Secretaries.

OLD WAR WHOOPS DISCARDED

Business interests are favoring a bill pending in Congress that would permit manufacturers to place a price on their goods below which retailers can not sell. "Business men are being strangled by unfair competition of cut-price stores" says one advocate of the bill. What would happen if the trade union movement urged a law against workers offering to labor at a price below the union scale? How quickly the "law of supply and demand" would be dusted off and paraded before the public.

DIVIDEND NOTICES
Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK, 526 California Street (and Branches), San Francisco—For the quarter year ending June 30th, 1928, a dividend has been declared at the rate of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after July 2nd, 1928. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1st, 1928. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1928, will earn interest from July 1st, 1928.

WM. D. NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

LETTERS OF A POWER MAN

This is from testimony in the power inquiry before the Federal Trade Commission:

Letter No. 1

W. C. Grant,

Texas Public Service Information Bureau,
Dallas, Tex.

If you have any informative bunk regarding public utilities that would be of value to radio listeners, please shoot me copy.

(Signed) JEAN FINLEY,

Director, Radio Station WFAA.

Letter No. 2

Addressed to Jean Finley.

I have your letter of August 11th, asking whether we have any "informative bunk" on public utilities that would be of value to radio listeners. Our office is full of utility information and I am sure we can develop something that would interest a radio audience.

(Signed) W. C. GRANT, Director.

Letter No. 3

From Mr. Grant to former Lieut.-Gov. Lynch Davidson of Texas:

"I am . . . still connected with the Associated Press in the capacity of a special writer and whenever there is anything I can put out for you I shall be glad to do so."

Wife—Where have you been so late?

Hubby—Stop me if you've heard this one.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Daniel Reen of the railway employees, Henry Schepte of the tailors, Lawrence H. Grant of the coopers, Louis A. O'Shea of the butchers, Charles Haas of the waiters.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Electrical Workers, William P. Stanton, M. J. Sullivan, C. D. Mull, B. E. Hayland; Molders, Frank Brown, A. T. Wynn, William Edminster, John Metcalf, J. E. Dillon; United Laborers, F. Donigan, A. J. Manogue; Waiters, Selig Schulberg.

The Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union reports that it has just signed a new contract with employers to run for one year. There are no changes of any great importance in the new agreement over the one under which they worked during the past year.

Arthur E. Otts, business agent of the Teamsters' Union, while returning home from a meeting of the Union on Thursday night, June 28th, had a collision with another machine and received injuries which necessitated going to the hospital. At first he believed he had been shot by the parties in the other machine, but physicians found that the wounds were caused by broken glass from the windshield of his car.

Labor journals published by private individuals or corporations were condemned by the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen which is holding its sessions in this city this year. The trend of opinion was that all labor publications should be owned and operated by the organizations themselves in order that they might be kept in the legitimate field of labor journalism, which is hard to bring about by privately owned papers.

The election of officers of Waitresses' Local 48, held Thursday week ago, resulted as follows: President, Maude Dahlquist; vice-presidents, Elizabeth Kelly, Emma Fleming; minute clerk, Kate McCarthy; financial secretary-treasurer, Laura Molleda; chaplain, Ida Rolfs; business agent, Nettie Howard; executive board, Billie Britt, Emma Dahlin, Nettie Linder, Ida Rolfs, Maud Williams; local joint board, Lizzie Bryant, Laura Molleda, Nonie Fisher; delegates to Labor Council, Minnie Andrews, Billie Britt, Emma Dahlin, Lulu Garner, Nellie Hooper, Lettie Howard, Della McAdams, Kate McCarthy, Alice McDonald, Laura Molleda.

Nearly every Federal employee in San Francisco, exclusive of postoffice workers, will receive a substantial increase in pay from July 1st. While the postal clerks will not get a wage increase, they are to get pay hereafter for overtime work. Under the provisions of a bill fathered by Representative Welch of San Francisco and two other bills, one for the customs and the other for the immigration service, increases in pay are given Federal employees in the field as well as at Washington. While the provisions of the Welch bill have not been worked out so they can be put in force at once, Federal employees will lose nothing by any delay, as the new wage scale will be effective as of July 1, whenever it starts to operate. Under the Bacharach bill, the minimum pay of customs clerks is raised from \$1500 to \$1700 and the maximum from \$1800 to \$2100. All those who have been in the service four years and are recommended for advance in wages, will receive \$2100. Three years' service is rewarded with \$2000 and so on down.

At the convention of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators,

held in Detroit recently, it was voted to increase the salaries of the President and Secretary-Treasurer. The salary of the President was increased from \$12,000 to \$20,000 per year, while that of the Secretary-Treasurer was raised from \$7,500 to \$20,000.

The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders will convene in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco next Monday morning for a session that will last about a week. Already delegates are arriving in the city and indications are that this will be one of the largest gatherings in the history of the organization in spite of the fact that it is being held in the western coast of the country, making a rather long trip for those from the East, where the bulk of the membership is located.

General Organizer Conboy of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is again in the southern part of the State doing work for his union. A new union of truck drivers has just been instituted in Long Beach and one is in process of formation in San Diego.

We cannot restrict the good things of life to favored classes without impoverishing the nation. This country should know that prosperity must be passed around if we are to enjoy it long. Organization of workers means better wages—more money to spend—more prosperity for everyone. We believe in this principle. Another reason why Clown cigarettes are made by Organized Labor.—Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co.

"OLDER GENERATION" POOR CRITICS

An attack of the "older generation" for continuous criticism of the "younger generation" marked the class oration by Barrett Williams of Boston at the commencement exercises of Harvard University.

"The appraisers are now at work valuing our inheritance," said the university graduate. "They have found a once fair world devastated by the most terrible and brutal war in the history of mankind; millions of graves of fighters, and the starved, crippled and shell-shocked.

"But even beyond this the accounts show intolerable liabilities. There are debts surpassing calculation; at the end of a war to end war the standing armies have increased; the guilty international diplomacy of the past remains dominant. A peace was made which was not a peace; it was dictated, not negotiated.

"Our political and moral items must be written in red ink. They show a cabinet in which one member was bribed to deliver up public domain valued at a thousand million dollars. Another member obtained a portion of the bribe funds to pay off the party deficit, while a third turned the Department of Justice into a den of corruption."

ANOTHER GUARANTEE KNOCKED COLD

By one of those lottery-like 5-to-4 decisions the United States Supreme Court has decided that it is legal for the government to tap wires to get evidence against anti-Volsteaders. Thus does another guarantee of the Bill of Rights go glimmering. Anything goes, just so the dry enforcers get what they want. What is liberty? What is sanctity of home? We've had murder and almost every other crime committed in the vain struggle to enforce the dry laws. Wire tapping now gets the sanction of the Supreme Court, with Brandeis, Holmes, Butler and Stone dissenting. Well, why stop at wire tapping?

"FACT FINDERS" DODGE FACTS

Financial publications, as a rule, are realists on every issue save one. When they discuss trade unionism they indulge in generalities so common with anti-unionists.

"So greatly have industrial relations improved that the older labor union leaders who lived on strife are floundering about, dismayed and impotent."

This abandonment of a fact-finding policy is shown by E. S. Gregg, writing in Barron's, "the national financial weekly," published in New York.

The above is intended to discredit "the older labor union leaders," but in truth it is a vindication of their position that former war-like policies of employers was wrong.

From the inception of the American Federation of Labor, organized labor has urged mediation, conciliation and arbitration. It was the employer who refused peace—until compelled to change through the power of organized labor and a new social outlook that the unionists were major factors in creating.

The "older labor union leaders" are not "dismayed and impotent." Their long fight has been justified. They have not changed—but certain employers have. It is the latter who are "floundering." Their company "union" and "yellow dog" are the latest attempts to control workers.

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